

INDEX

OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

ABORTION.

- The law of the *Recopilacion* requiring, as a legal presumption of a child not being abortive, that he should live twenty-four hours, is still in force. *Cottin vs. Cottin.* 93

ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

- Not in force till after its promulgation. *St. Avid vs. Weimprender.* 14
If it be repealed, *pendente lite*, the judgment grounded on it is void. *Todd vs. Landry.* 459
Even if it be so, after judgment below, but pending the appeal. *State vs. Edward.* 474

ADMINISTRATOR (SPECIAL.)

- His powers did not extend to the estates of inhabitants of the state, though not residing in New-Orleans. *Rogers vs. Smith.* 359

ADVERTISEMENT.

- The neglect of a collector of taxes, to advertise a sale of land in the gazettes, does not vitiate it. *Smeltzer and wife vs. Routh.* 698

INDEX OF

AFFINITY.

Is not a ground of recusation. *Poydras vs. Livingston & al.* 291

AGENT.

Who has the management of a ship does not bind his principal by a purchase of produce, after she sailed. *Vidal vs. Russel & al.* 297

ALIEN.

May inherit land. *Phillips vs. Rogers & al.* 700

AMENDMENT.

After the copy of a judgment has been sent to the inferior court to be executed, the parties are out of court, and the supreme court cannot amend an apparent error on the record. *D'Aprumont vs. Peytavin.* 641

APPEAL.

1 Under the territorial system, the non-suit of an appellee and original plaintiff did not revive his judgment. *Seville vs. Chretien.* 275

2 The appellant must, in all cases, give security for costs. *Dubreuil vs. Dubreuil.* 81

3 The statement of facts must be signed by the parties, or some person having their authority, unless made by the judge. *id.*

4 A creditor of one of the parties, who has not established his claim, cannot exercise the right of appeal of his debtor. *Rutherford vs. Cole.* 217

4 When a judgment is reversed, for want of any

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

- of the reasons on which it is grounded, the court proceeds to judgment, if the record enables it to do so. *Urquhart vs. Taylor*, 200
- 6 Same point. *Poston vs. Adams*. 272
- 7 If the proceedings on which a judgment, pleaded in bar was had, be so obscure and confuse that the facts cannot be ascertained, the supreme court will remand the cause to be tried on the merits. *Breaux vs. Meaux*. 214
- 8 The transcript of the record cannot be brought up by the appellee. *Carson vs. Wallace*. 219
- 9 An appeal lies, if the recusation of a judge be improperly sustained. *Poydras vs. Livingston & al.* 292
- 10 If the evidence be not positive, the supreme court will not disturb the finding of the jury. *D'Apremont vs. Peytavin*. 323
- 11 Whether the appellee may be relieved in the supreme court? *Sauzeneau vs. Delacroix & al.* 386
- 12 He must answer within five days, after the record is filed. *General rule*. 517
- 13 A certificate, that the record contains all the facts, on which the cause was tried, is good, though made one year after the judgment. *Franklin vs. Kembal's ex vs.* 666
- 14 If it be shewn that the whole testimony has not been sent, the supreme court will grant a certiorari. *Hooper vs. Martineau*. 668

ATTACHMENT.

1. If a debtor assigns all his estate to trustees, any part of it may be attached, before they obtain possession of it. *Stevenson vs. Ramsay*. 23

INDEX OF

- 2 The surety, in an attachment bond, is bound, though at the time the attachment was granted, the bond was not legally demandable. *Lartigue vs. Baldwin.* 191

AUCTION.

If property is to be leased at, the auctioneer is to be allowed for his trouble on a *quantum meruit*. *Dutillet & al. vs. Chardon.* 307

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

- 1 One to the opinion of the court, in refusing a conditional verdict, will not be noticed, if the whole evidence comes up with the record, so as to enable the supreme court finally to dispose of the cause. *Duncan & al's. syndics vs. Martin & al.* 213

- 2 To the admission of a witness, will not be noticed, if the facts proven by him have also been proven by other legal testimony. *Johnson vs. Duncan & al's. syndics.* 168

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

The declaration of the drawee, of an intention to pay the bill, does not prevent his questioning the authority of the drawer. *Nuncarrow vs. Nelson.* 599

CESSION OF GOODS.

If the creditors refuse it, on an allegation of fraud, and they be assigned to the sheriff, under an order of court, the debtor will not be entitled to his discharge. *Crommelin vs. their creditors.* 71

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

CHECK.

If there be a standing account between the parties, and one of them produces his own check, receipted by the other, he will be entitled to a credit, unless it be shewn that it was given for a distinct claim. *Joublanc's ex'r. vs De-lacroix.*

477

COMMUNITY.

If a couple, married in Hispaniola, and in community of goods, remove to Charleston, and the wife dies, the community will not continue between the husband and children. *Murphy vs. Murphy.*

83

See EVIDENCE, 2.

CONTRACT.

1 A sum stated in livres, in a contract entered into in Hispaniola, is not to be intended of *livres tournois.*

id.

2 If one purchases a crop of sugar, after viewing it, he cannot claim an abatement on an allegation of its being of an inferior quality. *Decuir vs. Packwood.*

300

3 If a lot be aliened, for a price which is to remain with the vendee, at interest, with a stipulation that, in case of his insolvency, he shall be considered as a lessee, until then, the contract is a sale. *Mayor, &c. vs. Duplessis.*

309

4 If the vendee be restrained from aliening, unless binding his vendee to the payment of the original vendor, and he so aliens, he remains liable and is not released by the acceptance

- of his vendor of interest from the second vendee, nor by a suit against the latter. id.
- 5 If an undertaker agree to do, in a theatre, "all the joiner's work necessary," ornamental work will be included in his contract. *Sauzeneau vs. Delacroix & al.* 386
- 6 If on a stipulation, that a certain part of the price shall be paid, as the work shall advance, in a given proportion, a payment be made, this shall not prevent the sufficiency of the work being questioned. *Delacroix vs. the Orleans Navigation Company.* 397

CURATOR.

- 1 If before the appointment of a, one of the applicants receives his debt, this will destroy his claim as a creditor. *Rust vs. Randolph.* 89
- 2 One not repelled by law, cannot be excluded on suspicion of an intention to abuse the trust. id.
- 3 If his appointment being revoked on an appeal, he delay the delivery of the estate to the appellant till the heir arrives, he shall not be entitled to the commission. *Preval vs. Debuis & al.* 429
- 4 Must be appointed by the judge of the parish in which the intestate died. *Deshon & al. vs. Jennings.* 568
- 5 His surety may be sued though neither he nor the principal have been sued for a settlement. *Denys vs. Armitage.* 629

DAMAGES.

One who saved another's slave and brought him from

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

Hispaniola, shall not pay damages till after a demand and refusal. *Petit vs. Gillet.* 19

DEED.

- 1 If it describes the land, as of twenty arpens with the ordinary depth, the interlineation of the words *in front* shall not vitiate it. *Barra-bine & al. vs. Bradshears.* 190
- 2 One may have a direct action, on a stipulation in his favor, in a deed to which he is not a party, *Mayor, &c. vs. Bailey.* 321

DONATION.

- 1 Of a slave to an infant, with delivery to his father is irrevocable though there be no formal acceptance. *Pierce vs. Gray & al.* 367
- 2 A deed of sale, not valid as such, may be so, as a deed of gift. *Holmes & al. vs. Patterson.* 693
- 3 In Spain, a donation to an infant is valid, without any acceptance, if the donor made a deed of it and died without disposing of the thing given. *id.*

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The supreme court is opened in the, on the fourth Monday of November. *General rule.* 299

EVIDENCE.

- 1 The record of a suit, against the principal in an attachment bond, is no evidence against the surety. *Lartigue vs. Baldwin.* 193
- 2 A renunciation to the community, before a notary, in Hispaniola, may be proven by a witness, the aunt of the party. *Ferry vs. Legras.* 393

INDEX OF

- 3 A witness may prove the signature of a person, with whose handwriting he is well acquainted, though he never saw him write. *Las Cargas vs. Larionda's syndics.* 325
- 4 Parol, cannot be received, to shew that a grant to A was made in lieu of, and intended to annul, one to B. *Chabot & al. vs. Blanc.* 323
- 5 A certified copy of a sheriff's deed, on a *fi. fa.* is legal evidence. *Peytavin vs. Hopkins.* 438
- 6 Parol, may be admitted to shew how the vendee possessed and cultivated the land, and of his attempt to sell it. id,
- 7 If parol evidence be improperly offered, the adverse party ought to object to its introduction. *Highlander vs. Fluke & al.* 442
- 8 An heir may, in order to establish the *quantum* of his share, shew what sum was paid to his co-heirs, while he was under age. *Trepagnier's heirs vs. Durnford.* 491
- 9 The court of probates cannot proceed on *ex parte* evidence. *Dubreuil vs. Dubreuil.* 473
- 10 On the plea of payment, evidence cannot be received of the rate, at which the plaintiff ordinarily lends money. *Durnford vs. Bari-teau.* 501
- 11 On the vendor's plea *de non numerata pecunia*, the vendee cannot adduce parol evidence that the consideration is not that which the deed expresses. *Berthole vs. Mace.* 576
- 12 The vendee may avail himself of any parol evidence, introduced by the vendor, and shew that the sale was simulated. id.

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

- 13 Although a written sale was made in a country where a verbal one suffices, parol evidence of it may not be received, unless the absence of the writing be accounted for. *Lucile vs. Tbustin.* 611
 - 14 It is not enough to prove, that a writing, purporting to be a bill of sale, was seen in the hands of the adverse party, but proof must be made of its genuineness. *Bradley's heirs vs. Calvit.* 662
 - 15 The vendor's letter, announcing his failure, cannot be read against the vendee, to impeach his title. *Crocheron vs. Ainslie & al.* 524
- See FOREIGN LAWS, 2—FRAUD, PRACTICE, 5.

EXECUTOR.

- 1 May sue on a promissory note, given to him in his capacity, even one year after the death of his testator. *Urquharts vs. Taylor.* 200
- 2 Cannot act under a will made abroad, without the order of the parish judge. *Deshon & al. vs. Jennings.* 568, 642
- 3 If he present his account, which is contested, and a decree made for the balance, and he after receive other monies, he cannot present a new account, including with these monies, items of the first account, with additional charges, not before produced. *Robin's widow & al. vs. his executors.* 515.

FOREIGN LAWS.

- 1 The courts of this state cannot presume what

INDEX OF

- the laws of other states are—they must be proven. *Boggs vs. Reed.* 678
- 2 Whether the acknowledgment of a deed, before a justice of the peace, in Massachusetts, be legal evidence? *Stearns vs. Rust.* 519

FRAUD.

- On an allegation of, against two, a record to which one of them was a party, may be introduced in evidence. *Trepagnier's heirs vs. Durnford.* 451

INDIANS.

- 1 Some of them were held in slavery, under the French government in Louisiana, and their freedom was not a consequence of the introduction of the Spanish or American laws. *Seville vs. Chretien.* 275
- 2 Whether, when located by the governor of the province, they had the use only or the property of the land allotted to them. *Martin vs. Johnson & al.* 639
- 3 One who holds land, by purchase from the Indians, by private sale, approved by government, cannot be disturbed by a person who does not claim under them. *id.*
- 4 In Spanish colonies, lands are not assigned to the Indians by survey. They are permitted to occupy a given spot, and the law gives them a right to a mile around it. *Reboul vs. Nero.* 490

INTERDICTION.

- The acts of a person anterior to his, will not be

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

avoided, if his insanity was not notorious.

Louisiana Bank vs. Dubreuil. 416

INTEREST.

1 Cannot be allowed on a sum liquidated only by the verdict. *Pierce vs. Flower & al.* 388

2 Above the rate allowed by law, must be imputed on the principal. *Durnford vs. Bariteau.* 501

3 Is not to be allowed on a purchase on credit. *Decuir vs. Packwood.* 300

INTERROGATORIES.

One may avail himself of his own answer to an interrogatory put by the adverse party. *Berthole vs. Mace.* 576

See PRACTICE, 4.

ISSUE.

1 One, the object of which is to obtain a general finding, cannot be specially submitted. *Fonteneau's heirs vs. Perot.* 202

2 The act, directing the submission of particular issues is not unconstitutional. *Maurin vs. Martinez.* 432

3 The time at which a person was made a party to a suit, is a matter of record, and cannot be submitted to the jury. *id.*

JUDGMENT.

1 Which does not contain the reasons on which it is grounded, whether void or voidable? *Doubrere vs. Papin.* 498

2 It suffices, if the reasons appear by a reference to the petition. *id.*

INDEX OF

3 They must be inserted in a judgment by default.
Montserrat vs. Godet.

4 Or on verdict. *Muse vs. Curtis.*

JURY.

Their finding must be understood in relation to the pleadings. *Trepagnier's heirs vs. Durnford.*

LAND.

1 When both parties have obtained the commissioners' certificate, the confirmation must be taken out of view. *King & al. vs. Martin.*

2 Whether an order of survey does not entitle the party to a petitory action against a possessor without title.

3 The seizure of, on a *fi. fa.* divests the defendant from his legal possession. *Prevot & wife vs. Hennen.*

4 A verbal promise to pay the vendor the difference between the price of the land and that at which it may be sold, cannot support an action. *Hart vs. Clark's ex'rs.*

5 A confirmation by the United States, cannot avail against a complete Spanish title. *White vs. Well's ex'rs.*

6 The defendant cannot be disturbed when the plaintiff does not shew a better title. *Martin's heirs vs. Gardner & al.*

7 On a verbal sale of land, either party may recant, before the conveyance be executed. *Carson and wife vs. Fulton's ex'rs.*

8 The surrender of the sole evidence of an inchoate and conditional title, before the performance of the condition, is evidence of an

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

implied abandonment of all rights under it. *Boissier vs. Metayer.* 678

9 The Spanish government could grant anew the land, when the grantee had neglected to perform the condition. *id.*

See INDIANS, 2, 3, 4.

MANDAMUS.

The supreme court cannot issue a, to restore the clerk of a district court to his office. *State vs. Dunlap & al.* 271

MINOR.

Has a mortgage, but no privilege, on his tutor's estate. *Welman vs. Welman & al's syndics.* 574

MORTGAGE.

1 Before the act of 1817, syndics of insolvents could, in order to effect a sale, release mortgages. *Williamson & al. vs. their creditors.* 618

2 A judicial, cannot extend to lands out of the state. *id.*

3 Although the register certifies that the land is free, if it appear that the order of court, on which a mortgage was cancelled, was had in the absence of the mortgagee, the purchaser cannot be compelled to pay. *Dreux vs. Ducournau.* 625

4 The mortgagee cannot prevent the sale of the premises by a creditor, but can only insist on his being paid by preference. *Alexander vs. Jacob & al.* 632

INDEX OF

- 3 One under private signature may be recorded, on producing the original. *Lefevre vs. Boniquet's syndics.* 481

NOTARY.

- 1 His acts may be impeached by the subscribing witnesses, if they all agree, and he be of a bad character. *Langlish vs. Schons & al.* 405
2 If they disagree, the execution of the act may be disproved by an *alibi.* id.

NULLITY.

- 1 Whether the recourse of, as exercised under the Spanish law, still exists in Louisiana? *Williamson & al. vs. their creditors.* 618
2 Under a general allegation of, nothing which does not appear on the record can avail. id.

ORDER.

He who contracts to import goods for another, must strictly comply with his. *Ralston vs. Pamar.* 6

PARTNERSHIP.

In a particular, the partners are not bound *in solido.*
Slocum vs. Sibley. 682

PLANTER.

Receiving advances from a merchant, is not thereby bound to give him the sale of his crop.
Harrod & al. vs. Constant. 575

PENALTY.

The whole not to be recovered on a partial breach.
M'Nair vs. Thompson. 525

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

PRACTICE.

- 1 A judgment of discontinuance cannot be pleaded in bar. *Petit vs. Gillet.* 19
- 2 The plaintiff may discontinue, at any time, before trial. id.
- 3 And, with leave, after the trial is begun. *Lafon vs. Riviere.* 500
- 4 Although an answer to interrogatories be excepted to, and the exception sustained, the party has no right to take it away. *Poston vs. Adams.* 272
- 5 The signature of an indorser must be proven, although it was agreed that the note should be given in evidence, so far as it purports to be made by the drawer. *Johnson vs. Duncan & al's syndics.* 361
- 6 The vendee on a *ft. fa.* is suable, before any recourse on the land sold and mortgaged. *Morgan vs. Young & al.* 364
- 7 His surety has not the benefit of the plea of discussion. id.
- 8 If A sues for B, the latter is the real plaintiff. *M^r Nair vs. Thompson.* 525
- 9 In a possessory action, the judgment ought not to pronounce on the title. *Justice vs. Williams.* 685
- 10 If a slave be claimed, under a statute, which pronounces his forfeiture, if removed, without the owner's consent, the petition must state that he was so removed. *Hicks & wife vs. Calvit.* 691

5000

INDEX OF

- 11 An action for money laid out and expended, or had and received, does not lie against a wrongdoer. *Foster & al. vs. Dupre.*

PRESCRIPTION.

- 1 Settlers entitled to a grant, under the act of congress, of March 2, 1805, may prescribe from that day. *King & al. vs. Martin.* 197
- 2 The party pleading, is not doomed to answer an interrogatory, whether he has paid the debt. *Burke vs. Flood.* 403
- 3 Of twenty years, required of a slave claiming his freedom, in the absence of his master. *Meyer vs. Noret.* 566

PRIVILEGE.

- On real estate, in the hands of a third person, cannot be exercised, without a judgment against the original debtor. *Mouchon vs. Delor.* 395

PROMISSORY NOTE.

- Is not presumed to be paid, on the lapse of five or six years. *Loze vs. Zanico.* 391

REFEREES.

- 1 After praying their report to be made the judgment of the court, the party cannot attack it for informality. *Bariteau vs. Lefevre.* 481
- 2 If they report a balance due to the defendant, he cannot have judgment therefor. *id.*

RES JUDICATA.

- A judgment is not, as to those who were not parties thereto. *Augustin & al. vs. Cailleau & al.* 464

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

RESPITE.

- A creditor who granted a, may sue, if in the mean while the debtor becomes insolvent. *M'Bride vs. Crocherons.* 105

RESPONSIBILITY.

- 197 If A writes to B, that C, "being unacquainted in New-Orleans, will be indebted to B's politeness for assistance, and his bill on his father will be honored," he is responsible for the payment. *Amory & al. vs. Boyd.* 414

SALE.

- 66 1 When the vendee, in the contract of sale, lets the premises to the vendor, no delivery of possession is necessary. *Highlander vs. Fluke & al.* 442
- 2 The process verbal of the register of wills is evidence of a sale. *Zanico vs. Habine.* 372
- 3 The rescission of a sale cannot be demanded, on account of a capital crime committed by the slave immediately after the sale. *id.*
- 4 The vendor's privilege is postponed to law charges, if the vendee become insolvent. *Delor vs. Montegut's syndics.* 468

See CONTRACT, 2, 3, 4—DEED, 1—INDIANS, 1—LAND, 4, 7—PRACTICE, 6.

SLAVE.

- 1 A master who has agreed to free his, for a certain sum, is not compelled to do so, by the receipt of part, till he receives the whole. *Cuffy vs. Castillon.* 494

INDEX OF

2 If on an injury to his slave, the plaintiff recovers his full value, the property is transferred to the defendant, on payment of the judgment. *Jourdan vs. Patton.*

615

3 No interest can be given on such a price; but the delay sustained by the plaintiff may be considered in fixing the value.

id.

See DONATION, 1—EVIDENCE, 6—PRACTICE, 10, 11,
15—PRESCRIPTION, 566—SALE, 3, 4.

SIMULATION.

1 A feigned vendee will be decreed to re-convey, even when the object of the sale was to protect property from threatened suits. *Grefin's ex'rs. vs. Lopez.*

135

2 When a counter letter is accounted for, parol evidence of its contents may be admitted.

id.

SURETY.

May be sued without the principal. *Curtis vs. Martin.*

674

See ATTACHMENT, 2—PRACTICE, 7.

WAGES.

Cannot be claimed by the master of a ship, lost by his neglect. *Latham vs. West.*

57

WIFE.

Binding herself with her husband, and renouncing the laws in her favor, cannot demand proof of the debt having been contracted for her benefit. *Chapillon and wife vs. St. Maxent's heirs.*

166

PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

WILL.

- 1 Attended with the formalities required in an olographic one, is valid as such, though it appears that the testatrix intended to make a mystic will. *Broutin & al. vs. Vassant.* 169
- 2 A superscription is not of the essence of an olographic will. id.
- 3 The testator may dispose of part of his estate on an universal, and of the rest on a particular, title. *Gardner & al. vs. Harbour & al.* 408
- 4 If a wife has a legacy of the enjoyment of the estate, she takes it on the appraisement made immediately on the husband's death, and pays no interest thereon. *Marshal vs. Marshal.* 695